

the clause prohibiting*, in those States, after 1800, slave involuntary servitude. This clause killed the plan for tli€ being¹, but the matter was taken up again in 1787, and a bi passed following Jefferson's original draft.

It was at this session of Congress that the subject of cc and of the money unit came up before the Committi Finance, of which Jefferson was a member. He considen unit proposed by Mr. Morris, the financier (the fourteen hu and fortieth part of a dollar) as "too* minute for ordinar and too laborious for computation, either by the head figures," and suggested a modification that was adopt Congress. He also* proposed four coins in the decimal r; viz., the gold piece of ten dollars, the silver dollar, the tenth of a dollar, and the copper hundredth of a dollar.*

JEFFERSON IN FRANCE.

In May, 1784, Congress for the fourth time appointed / son to a foreign post. The chief duty assigned him -v negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign nations, and Adams and Benjamin Franklin were his colleagues. He re Paris, his official residence, on the 6th of August, accomj by his eldest daughter, Martha. He placed her at a fashic convent school and entered upon his duties. In the fulfilment of their mission, Jefferson and his colleagues 1 first but poor results to show. In France the Farmers G< into whose hands monopolies granted by the crown ha absolute control of all, imports, had too> strong¹ a grip broken. American products, especially tobacco, cam clusively under their control. What is more, Jefferson d no substantial benefit from the additional powers confer] him when, in 1785, he formally succeeded Franklin as M Plenipotentiary to the court of France. Adams had months previously been sent to the court of England ar ferson was left in France as the sole representative of his

*See Mone3^r, page 309.